

The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON,

LA STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.

Editor & Proprietor

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NO. 34.

THE DEMOCRAT

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at One Dollar per square, (ten lines or less) for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal reductions will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed, on short notice and at reduced rates.

CARDS.

W. M. D. CHANDLER, THOMAS CHRISTIAN, CARRINGTON & CHRISTIAN, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, COLUMBUS, MISS.

R. W. SWANZY, W. M. W. WIER.

SWANZY & WIER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Mobile, Ala.

Will extend the usual facilities to their plant and friends and the public. (May 10, '51-ly)

DR. A. N. JONES

Has removed his office to the store of Lumpkin & Whitfield, main street, where he would be pleased to see his friends, and where any message left for him will be promptly attended to. Columbus, October 19, 1850 16-17

DR. THOS. N. LOVE

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity and hopes by close attention to business to merit a share of their patronage. He may be found at all times, when not away where else, at his office or residence, both on the same lot with the City Hall, immediately south of it, formerly occupied by M. J. Howard.

DR. W. SPILLMAN

HAS moved his office to the South side of Main Street, in the building owned by George F. B. B. as a Clothing Store, where he would be pleased to see his old customers, and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. He has on hand a large assortment of such medicines as are generally needed in families. All medicines furnished by him will be warranted pure and genuine. Columbus, Miss., Jan. 3, 1852.—27-41

NOTICE.

MARCUS W. CAGE is our authorized agent—those who are indebted to Weaver, Mallin & Co., Columbus, will find their notes and accounts in his hands. Any one having claims against us will please present them to M. W. CAGE.

WM. B. WEAVER, JOHN M. MULLIN, 2-41

GEORGE G. HENRY,

Factor & Commission Merchant, Corner of Exchange and Commerce Sts., MOBILE.

Refer to Hon. Geo. R. Clayton, Columbus, Col. Joseph D. Cobb, Miss., Col. Geo. G. Harris, Miss., Col. Geo. A. Young, Waverly, Jan. 10, 1852. 25-26

ROBERT DESHA & CO.

Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA. G. A. CHANDLER, AGENT, Columbus, Miss.

I HAVE a large supply of Bagging and Rope on hand, at cost and charges, G. A. CHANDLER.

All Cotton shipped to the above House, in the name of G. A. Chandler, on account of the real owner, will be insured. September 7, 1850. 10-11

NOTICE.

M. W. HOWELL offers his services to the citizens of Lowndes County as a General Agent and Collector, and will attend strictly to the collection of all notes and accounts that may be entrusted to his care, and will attend to them as directed by the claimants; and will attend to the renting of houses, and taking notes and collecting the money on the same, at his usual commissions. He will also attend to business in the adjoining counties if pay will justify. He respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends for their patronage extended to him heretofore, and solicits a continuance of the same. Columbus, Oct 15th, 1851. 6m.

Hotel For Rent.

THE UNIVERSITY HOTEL in Oxford, Mississippi, will be rented to a good landlord, for one or more years, on reasonable terms. The Hotel is completely furnished, and contains thirty-six rooms, all elegantly furnished. There is a large Brick Stable on the premises. For particulars apply to the under signed at Oxford, Mississippi. PRICE & BARRINGEN, Proprietors. Nov. 20, 1851.—22-3ms.

H. WELCH & CO.,

Carriage Dealers, (Between Conti and Government Streets.)

ARE receiving a large and entirely new stock of Carriages, which, for cash or approved paper, they intend selling at as low rates as was ever known in Mobile. Mobile, Nov. 4, 1851. 19-20m.

S. S. FITCHE'S

VALUABLE Medicines for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Female Disease—always on hand. Also, his unrivaled

ABORIGINAL SPOON, that has been patented only six months, and has already been imitated; also, his superior

SHOULDER BRACES.

The only genuine articles are to be found at the Drug Store of

JAS. BLAIR, Sole Agent, Feb. 8, 1851. 27-17.

POETRY.

[From the German of Korner.]

SONG.

Through gloom and night the hand of love
Can lead to realms of life and rest;
Love can loose and love can bind,
Love will seek and love will find
The way to every human breast.

Hate and fury strive in vain
To crush or chill his magic power;
At his touch the wintry plain,
Lone and dreary, blooms again,
Radiant as a summer bow.

Ever beautiful and bright,
Still on earth he dares to roam;
But in yonder realms of light,
Where happy spirits wing their flight,
Is his birth place and his home.

TRUST TO THE FUTURE.

Trust to the Future, though gloomy and cheerless,
Prove the dark Past like a ghost at thy back,
Look not behind thee—be hopeful and fearless;
Steer for the right way, and keep to the track!
Fling off Despair—it has strength like a giant;
Shoulder thy purpose and boldly defiant
Save to the right, stand unmoved and unflinching!
Faith and God's promise the brave never lack.

Trust to the Future—the Present may fright thee,
Scowling so fearfully close at thy side;
Face it unmoved, and no Present can blight thee—
He who stands boldly each blast shall abide.
Never a storm but a tainted air needs it,
Never a storm but the sunshine succeeds it;
Each has a lesson, and he alone reads it
Rightly, who takes it and makes it his guide.

Trust to the Future—it stands like an angel,
Waiting to lead thee, to bless, and to cheer;
Singing of hope like some blessed evangel,
Luring thee on to a brighter career.
Why should the past or the present oppress thee?
Stamp on their coils, for with arms to caress thee,
See, the great Future stands yearning to bless thee;
Press boldly forward, nor yield to a fear!

Trust to the Future—it will not deceive thee,
So thou but meet it with brave heart and strong;
Now begin living anew and believe me,
Gladness and triumph will follow ere long;
Never a night but there cometh a morning,
Never a grief but the hopeful will borrow
Something of gladness to lighten the sorrow;
Life unto such is a conqueror's song!

Trust to the Future—cease from thy weeping,
Faith and a firm heart are all that you need;
God and his angels have yet in their keeping
Harvest of joy if we'll sow but the seed!
Trust to the Future—all life will be glorious,
Trust—for in trusting the soul is victorious;
Trust—and in trusting be strong and laborious;
Upward be doing, and give God the meed!

From the Washington Union.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Extract from a letter received in this city, dated "Paris, Jan. 11, 1851."

"More weighty responsibilities rest upon Louis Bonaparte than ever before devolved upon any single individual. Thus far he commands the general confidence of the people, as to ability, wisdom and patriotism. But his whole system rests upon a false idea—that of founding a government upon the authority of a single will rather than upon public reason and the general sentiment of propriety. This is an attempt to make an egg stand upon the little end. What is to grow out of all this God only knows. My own opinion is, however, that all shades of the liberal and constitutional parties, suffered to remain in France, will ultimately unite in an effort to bring back the old monarchical family."

But before this is done, Napoleonism must be used up by the abuse of the absolute power with which it has been invested by the people. An absolute, whatever its origin, requires the constant exercise of all the virtues, as well as all the talents of man, in a much greater degree than any other system. It cannot recede or repair its own errors; it is bound, from its very nature, to pursue its destiny, and if that destiny is not guided by the greatest wisdom, foresight, and a right appreciation of the moral sentiments and interests of those subjected to its rule, it is necessarily the most short-lived of all conceivable forms of government. Already we have evidence that the President is on the wrong track. He seems determined to re-establish the imperial system and dynasty, and will do everything at home or abroad that he thinks necessary to the attainment of this object. To my mind, this great struggle of discordant opinions and parties in France must end in the ruin of the country and the rapid decline of civilization. All forms of government seem alike impossible for any great length of time. Power is destined to change hands continually; but, by whatever name it may be exercised, its main support must be, in fact, military despotism. The continent of Europe is struck with death. Insidious struggles may last for a century or two; but the elements of its decomposition are too numerous and too active to admit its being saved from the clutches of barbarism. Thanks to God, we may reasonably hope that freedom may live and flourish for many centuries to come in our beloved land, which is its last retreat."

While in England it is a matter of embittered dispute whether belief in the Jewish religion does not wholly disqualify a man to be a legislator, we have just had a striking evidence that in the United States such intolerance is extinct and unknown. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, the newly elected Senator from Louisiana, is a Jew as well as a man of ability and character. He will take his seat a year from March next, when the term of his predecessor, Mr. Downs, will expire.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEMENS OF ALA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jan. 25th, 1852.

To Maj. Wm. Fleming.

MY DEAR MAJOR:—Your letter of the 21st inst. reached me last night, and I shall proceed to answer it in the same kind spirit in which it was written. You and I have been something more than ordinary friends, and it would not become either of us to withhold from the other any opinions we may entertain. You say that I have been appointed an elector for the State at large by the Union convention recently held in Montgomery, and ask if this was done with my consent. I never heard of any such purpose until after it had been executed, and I doubt if any member had thought of it previous to the meeting in Montgomery.

You ask also if I intend to accept it. I answer, that depends upon circumstances. I have not seen the resolutions and do not know what kind of platform they have erected. Moreover it is impossible to tell at this time what course circumstances will render it proper for the Union men in Alabama to pursue. To be effective whatever we do should be done in conjunction with Georgia and Mississippi. United, these three States can control the presidential election; and I doubt not this fact will soon become so apparent as to induce attempts to effect an organization upon a common basis. We will then be in a position to secure any just demand made by the South, without disunion; for no party dare nominate a candidate with the certainty of having our votes cast against him. In that case I shall certainly accept the nomination for elector, and devote whatever energy I possess to the cause.

There are other contingencies in which you will wish to know what my action will be. If Gen. Cass, or any other democrat, uninfluenced by free soil or secession theories, receives the nomination at Baltimore, I shall support him; and so I believe will the Union whigs of the South, unless indeed they have presented to them a man of their own party equally undependable. If any man who owes his selection to free soil or secession influences is nominated, I shall not support him; no matter what personal sacrifice it may entail.

I have now stated my position freely and frankly. Let me refer as frankly to your own. You are an old Jackson democrat—a believer in the doctrines of his proclamation—a warm admirer of his farewell address. Has it not occurred to you that you have recently been found in a strange company?

In the resolutions of the so-called democratic convention, special pains were taken to omit all mention even of the name of the Sage of the Hermitage. Not one of his secrets is mentioned with approbation; not one of his opinions is endorsed. If you should be at any loss to account for the omission, you have only to look to the constitution of the body of which, to my regret, you were a member. In the first district they selected as a democratic elector a gentleman who opposed the removal of the deposits, opposed the sub-treasury, and at the last election refused to vote for Gen. Cass. Of the three delegates to the National Convention, are all believers in the right of secession. In the second district a secessionist is made elector, two of the delegates are secessionists; and so I believe is the other, but I do not know his opinions. In the sixth district there is one secessionist delegate. In the seventh district the elector and all the delegates are secessionists. When I use the word secessionist, I mean a belief in the right of secession—a right which you and I deny and which all the sages of the republic have denied before us. It is not surprising that such a body should have avoided all mention of the name of Andrew Jackson with as much care as they could avoid the fangs of the rattlesnake. I observe also that you were not without a small heaven of whiggery—secession wings of course—that being the only mantle which in the opinion of the convention was broad enough to cover every sin. Admirable exponents these of Jackson democracy!

I have no wish to deny that the convention contained many good and true democrats as well as warm and decided friends of the Union; but they were in a less minority, and gave no color to its proceedings. It was never intended they should. The thing originated under secession auspices, and its fruits are such as might have been conjectured.

You say that the democratic party is now completely reorganized. I did not know that the democratic party proper had been disorganized. A few restless spirits during the last summer set up false gods and tried to compel the rest of us to worship them. When the August elections dispelled the mental mist by which they were surrounded, they found their interest to indulge in lamentations over the distracted state of the democratic party, and tried to obtain credit for patriotism by loud professions of anxiety for the welfare of a party which no one had injured but themselves. It was thus that you and others were drawn into the reorganization scheme, which means, in plain English, giving the control of the state to the secessionists. The action of that convention has done more to destroy the democratic party than all others combined. The people were not represented. Its action does not reflect the popular will; and when an appeal is taken to them, as it will and shall be, the cobweb bands woven by the small wire-pullers about Montgomery will be snapped into a thousand pieces. Do you doubt this? Take your own case and let me ask you, in all kindness, what right did you have to pledge Madison county to abide the action of such a body? None. You did not reflect the sentiments of one-fifth of your constituents. I am willing to believe—I do believe—that you and other Union men acted from the best motives. I knew you sought only the good of the party to which you are attached, but take my word for it, you will soon find you have only given strength to a desperate faction, and warmed a viper in your bosom. For appearances sake, a few of you have been placed in responsible positions, but they have retained the control of everything in their own hands, and the time is coming when you must either abandon your cherished principles, or submit to be ostracized by the very men they have saved from present political death.

I should regret it, Major—how deeply I need not say—after long years of the kindest in-

tercourse, it should become necessary for you and me to part; but there can be no peace between me and that faction which sought to desolate the land with civil war. If I were mean enough to seek a reconciliation, they would reject it. I had no considerable agency in despoiling their treasonable schemes, and they hate me with an intensity which will not tolerate even the semblance of a truce. If your tent is pitched in that camp, we must separate, but let us separate as friends who expected to meet again; for—mark the prediction—you will be driven out from among them unless you consent to the prescription of all your friends, and become an instrument in the hands of those who cherish designs hostile to the Union, and destructive of the peace, the happiness, and the liberty of the republic.

I am, dear Major, very truly, your friend,
JERE CLEMENS.

P. S.—As other friends may desire to know my opinions as well as yourself, I shall send a copy of this to the Washington Union. J. C.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR IN RELATION TO THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Feb. 7, 1852.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

By the 8th section of the 5th article of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, it is required that the Governor "shall, from time to time, give to the Legislature information of the state of the Government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient;" and by the legislative act of 1830, it is provided, "that at the regular session of the General Assembly of this State, next preceding the expiration of the term of United States Senator, or at any other session at which a vacancy or Executive appointment shall be reported by the Governor, shall be the time of electing United States Senators." I have the honor herewith to report the vacancy which has recently occurred in the seat formerly occupied by myself, and to state that the present session of Congress is one of great importance, both to Mississippi and the other States of the confederacy. Owing to the fact that it has been more desirable that all the States of the South should be fully and efficiently represented in the Senatorial branch of the National Legislature; and yet it is true that Mississippi has only one Senatorial representative now in Washington, and he, holding his authority by Executive appointment alone, is unfortunately a gentleman who, whatever qualifications his friends may attribute to him, is well known to emanate sentiments and opinions highly dangerous to his character and tendency, and which have been, moreover, twice openly repudiated by the sovereign people of the State, in two successive popular elections. I speak plainly on this subject, because I consider the occasion one which demands that I should so speak. Under the circumstances stated, I deem it my duty respectfully to urge upon the two Houses of the Legislature as early action as possible, in filling both vacancies lately occasioned by resignation. It is particularly desirable, in my judgment, that the State of Mississippi should be fully represented in the Senate when the resolution, now pending in that body, declarative of the finality of the compromise, shall be acted upon.

Indeed, I received information by the last mail, that the friends of the resolution referred to, will not be disposed to press the Senate to a vote upon the same, until the two new Senators from Mississippi, expected to be elected, shall have arrived in Washington. I may here be permitted to say, that the introduction of this resolution and the debate to which it has given rise, have been productive already of the happiest effects, in restoring a thoroughly good understanding between opposite sections of the Union, touching reciprocal rights and obligations, growing out of the system of domestic slavery. The spirit of acquiescence in the plan of adjustment, as a final and irrevocable settlement of the questions which have heretofore disturbed the public repose, has been constantly gaining ground, in every State of the Union, for the last two months, in spite of every attempt which has been made, in various modes, by designing factionists, to cause the true character and object of the resolution referred to, to be misunderstood. Legislative bodies, party conventions, and large public meetings have adopted resolutions in harmony with this movement in the Senate. I know, in fact, of only one conventional assemblage, which has been recently held in any part of the Republic, that has adjourned without the adoption of a formal resolution of acquiescence, in the Convention which assembled in this city on the 5th January last, being the only one known to me, which has failed to give satisfaction openly to the scheme of adjustment.

During the discussion in the Senate, upon the resolution of acquiescence, secession and free soil have been alike compelled to unmask themselves, and both of them have grown more odious, in proportion as their deformity has been exposed to the popular view. The South, especially, has become almost united, as one man, in support of the plan of compromise, and the plan of compromise, embodied therein, both of which, were at one time so widely and unfortunately misconceived; and nothing seems now to be wanting but the adoption, in the Senate, of the resolution then pending, by such a decisive majority vote, as I feel assured will be cast, in its favor, to bring about such a state of repose and general tranquility as will rejoice the hearts of all true patriots, and give additional assurance of the permanency of our republican institutions.

I hope that I shall be pardoned for venturing to offer a few observations, here, upon a point of no little delicacy, but which I hold to be essentially connected with the subject of this message.

It is known to me, and to the whole country, that a serious and unhappy disagreement has arisen between the two Houses of the Legislature, in regard to the form of proceedings, proper to be adopted in the election of Senators for the two unexpired terms, and for that which will commence on the 4th March, 1853. However decided may be the views which I entertain, in regard to the high constitutional obligation,

resting upon the two Houses of the Legislature, to fill all three of these terms, at their present session, I do not feel authorized, in my official position, to apply the "language of censure, or disapprobation to either of these bodies, on account of anything that heretofore occurred; but I beg leave to suggest, that whilst the present disagreement exists, it is obvious that no election whatever, of United States Senators can take place.

This being the condition of things, I hope it will not be regarded as intrusive in me, respectfully, but earnestly, to recommend to the members of either House, the propriety of submitting, for the sake of harmony, and in consideration of the great public interest involved, to a reciprocal sacrifice of all pre-conceived prejudices or partialities, of a nature merely personal, which may now operate, in such manner as to prolong the struggle at present in progress, and which seems to be equally unprofitable and deplorable.

Such a compromise of conflicting opinions on his delicate subject, should result in bringing on the elections of the two short terms, before any joint resolution shall have been adopted, providing for the election of a Senator for the six year's term. I cannot perceive that any serious public inconvenience is likely to result therefrom, nor can I believe that any strenuous opposition will be, probably, afterwards presented, under such circumstances, to the election of a Senator for the term which will commence on the 4th March, 1853; since it must be obvious to all, that it will be highly important, in every point of view, that the State of Mississippi should be fully represented in the Senate, at the Executive session of that body, which will commence at the period specified, and at which so much important business must be necessarily transacted, embracing the confirmation of official nominees, and the ratification of treaties with foreign powers.

H. S. FOOTE.

PROSPECTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

There is no State in the Union that has brighter prospects ahead than has Mississippi. Nature has done her part for her. All that remains is for our gallant State to do hers. Her soil is rich, and lies in a mild and genial climate. On her western border rolls the great Father of Waters, up and down which there is more commerce conveyed, than is done on any other river in the world. The Yazoo, Pearl and Tombigbee are fine navigable streams. Her southern shore lies on the Gulf of Mexico. There is nothing in her geographical position that could be bettered.

But the advance of civilization has shown and shown clearly, that a State, to keep pace with the times must do something more than rely on her geographical location. This may benefit her greatly. But her citizens must be enterprising, or States less favored by nature may surpass her far. The improvements that have been made in railroads of late years has effected wonders. In many places it has almost entirely diverted trade from cities so located as to command such natural advantages, as made them rely in confident security upon them for support.

Georgia has effected wonders for herself. Land that was considered not worth purchasing, has increased in value several hundred per cent, and all in consequence of railroads passing through it, so that the produce grown upon it, could be rapidly and cheaply taken to market.

Mississippi has all and some more of the natural advantages that Georgia has. All that is wanting is for her totake steps to draw out her resources. She can do. Her land will then be valued at many hundred per cent over what it is now. People would find it to their advantage to make settlements, where they at present do not dream of such things.

Mississippi has also an immense amount of very productive alluvial land, which if drained and leveed would yield immensely. She must also take means to redeem this. Then factories must be built up, that we may make at home our own clothing, and save the expenses incurred by transporting our own material and having it brought back in goods. This once done and Mississippi will be one of the first States in the Union. She can be entirely independent, and it is her duty to make herself such. It is a position she should occupy, and the day is not far distant in which she will attain to it.

OUR COUNTRY.

In 1793, the corner stone of the present Capitol at Washington was laid. At the time, General Washington, in whose honor the new seat of Government was named, officiated. Fifty eight years afterward, namely, on the 4th of July, '51, the corner stone of an extension of the building was laid, and the Secretary of State made an address, in the course of which he presented a sketch of the comparative condition of our country at the two periods.

Then we had fifteen States, now we have thirty-one.

Then our whole population was three millions, now it is twenty-three.

Then Boston had 19,000 people, now it has 137,000.

Philadelphia had 42,000, now it has 400,000.

New York had 33,000, now it has 515,000.

Then our imports were \$21,000,000, now they are \$178,000,000.

Then our exports were \$26,000,000, they are now \$151,000,000.

The area of our territory was then 800,000 square miles, it is now 3,300,000.

Then we had no railroads, now we have 8,500 miles of railroads.

Then we had 200 post offices, now we have 21,000.

Our revenue from postage then was \$100,000, now it is \$5,000,000.

These are only a few facts to show the rapid growth of the country; and what we and our children have to do to secure the continuance of its prosperity is to love, fear, and obey the God of our fathers; to avoid intemperance, pride, contention, and greediness of gain, and cherish in all our hearts a true patriotism, and a just sense of our obligation to those that shall come after us.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

From the dies upon which was struck the gold medal voted to Gen. Scott shortly after the Mexican war, and presented to him some twelve months since, there were also struck one silver and several bronze copies of the original. The silver medal is deposited, we believe, in the State Library. Some of the bronze copies have been presented to distinguished persons, from time to time. The late Governor used the occasion of the departure of two young Virginians for Europe, in November last, to send, as a token of respect, proper in itself, and as a means of favorably introducing the bearers abroad, one of these bronze medals to the Duke of Wellington. The correspondence on the occasion is here given. The Duke's letter is written wholly in his own hand, and is fully as difficult to decipher as was that of his distinguished, but less fortunate, antagonist—Napoleon—Emperor.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1851.

To His Grace, the Duke of Wellington:
SIR:—As Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, I take the liberty of presenting to your Grace a bronze copy of a gold medal voted by the State to Major General Winfield Scott. I hope you will accept it as a token, however slight, of the admiration which is felt in this Republic, not only among our citizens, in the gorges of our mountains and in the deepest recesses of our forests, for the transcendent military genius you have displayed to the world. Wellington and Waterloo, are household words in our land.

I hope a copy of the medal, which was voted to America's greatest soldier, may not be unacceptable to your Grace, who understands, probably, better than any living man, how to appreciate military merit, and who can sympathize above all others in the honors paid to military greatness.

With the highest admiration and respect, I have the honor to be your Grace's most obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

London, Dec. 12, 1851.

SIR:—I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 12th November and the bronze copy of the beautiful gold medal voted by the State of Virginia to Major General Winfield Scott, in testimony of the esteem entertained by the State of his great and distinguished services in command of the army in the war in Mexico.

I am very sensible of the distinction conferred upon me by your Excellency's notice of me upon this occasion.

In common with the world at large, I read with admiration the reports of the operations of Gen. Scott, and I sincerely rejoice that the State of Virginia has noticed them by this token of its admiration.

I beg to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by sending me this beautiful copy in bronze of the gold medal struck by command of the State in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott, as well as for the kind expression towards myself personally, by which your excellency has accompanied the gift.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obt. and humble serv't.,

WELLINGTON.

His Excellency, JOHN B. FLOYD, Governor of the State of Virginia.

RELEASE OF THRASHER.

By the following welcome despatch, received from the Secretary of State this morning, by telegraph to the U. S. District Attorney, it will be seen that the Spanish Government has released our fellow citizen, John S. Thrasher:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 2:45 P. M.

We have received intelligence that John S. Thrasher has been released.

D. WEBSTER.

Logan Huntin, Esq., U. S. District Attorney.

This intelligence will be received with general joy. Mr. Thrasher has a host of personal friends attached to him warmly for his personal good qualities and noble traits of character; and his generous conduct towards his suffering countrymen in Havana, the cruel persecutions it entailed upon him, his manly conduct in the face of his enemies, and the national questions of violated treaties and outraged humanity which were identified with his case, have made him an object of national interest. It is one of the chief consolations for those portions of the late adjustment of the difficulties with Spain, which were wounding to our sensibilities as citizens of New Orleans, that it has had heretofore the effect, at last, of liberating so many of our countrymen from a dreary servitude, and now of restoring to his country a man for whose safety and freedom we were willing to make so many sacrifices as for John S. Thrasher.

Lewis Cass, Jr., our Charge at Rome, writes to the Secretary of the Monument Association at Washington that the Pope has notified him of his intention to contribute towards the erection of the National Monument, to the memory of Washington, a block of marble taken from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace, adjoining the Palace of the Caesars, with the inscription "Rome to America". Mr. Waterson, the Secretary, in accepting the valued gift, says most appropriately that "it will be not only interesting but acceptable as an offering from 'Rome to America'; and especially so as forming a part of an ancient structure, and dedicated to Peace, in the vicinity of the Palace of the Caesars, to be placed in juxtaposition with blocks of stone which have been presented by the modern and free States of the American Confederacy. It will be regarded as a manifestation of respect paid to patriotism and private virtue, to the name and character of one whom the civilized world holds in the highest estimation, and to a nation whose annals has rendered glorious."

There is something extraordinary going on. The Navy Department is actively engaged in ordering vessels to prepare for sea, and in collecting supplies and munitions of war. Among other things, the Mediterranean squadron is to be strengthened by two additional vessels.